

### Remarks

The Official Action rejects claims 1-4 as obvious over Gundlach (#US 5560766). The rejection applies Gundlach as teaching a mixture of 0.1 to 3.5 wt% of Acid Yellow 17 and 0.1 to 4 wt.% of Direct Yellow 132. Gundlach is cited for teaching ink having high chroma.

This rejection is respectfully traversed. This invention is a selection of inks which provide exceptional results. The broad range of dye mixtures disclosed in Gundlach (#US 5560766) do not teach that a limited selection would have exceptional properties. Nothing in the general range of Gundlach (# 5560766) is specific to the Direct Yellow 132 being at least about four times larger by weight than the Acid Yellow 17 as claimed. Nothing in Gundlach (# US5506766) teaches chroma of at least about 108.5 as claimed.

The Baettig reference is cited to teach yellow dyes of high chroma. But the yellow dyes of Baettig are simply different from the two dyes claimed. The structural formulas of the two dyes claimed, Direct Yellow 132 and Acid Yellow 17, are found on page 4 of the specification. A general description of the Baettig dyes is found at the top of column 3. Notably, Baettig summarizes the dyes at column 2, lines 63-64 as having aminoalkylsulfonic acid group in a triazine ring. The dyes of the claims have neither. Accordingly, no technical basis, suggestion or motivation appears for combining the dyes disclosed in Gundlach (# US5506766) in some way with Baettig to achieve the chroma claimed.

The Official Action rejects claims 1-4 as obvious over Gundlach (#US 5776230). The rejection applies Gundlach as teaching a mixture of 0.5 to 8 wt.% of Acid Yellow 17 to 0.5 to 8 wt.% Direct Yellow 132. Gundlach is cited for teaching ink having high chroma.

This rejection is respectfully traversed. This invention is a selection of inks which provide exceptional results. The broad range of dye mixtures disclosed in Gundlach (#US 5776230) do not teach that a limited selection would have exceptional properties. Nothing in

the general range of Gundlach (# 5776230) is specific to the Direct Yellow 132 being at least about four times larger by weight than the Acid Yellow 17 as claimed. Nothing in Gundlach (# US5776230) teaches chroma of at least about 108.5 as claimed.

The Baettig reference is cited to teach yellow dyes of high chroma. But the yellow dyes of Baettig are simply different from the two dyes claimed. The structural formulas of the two dyes claimed, Direct Yellow 132 and Acid Yellow 17, are found on page 4 of the specification. A general description of the Baettig dyes is found at the top of column 3. Notably, Baettig summarizes the dyes at column 2, lines 63-64 as having aminoalkylsulfonic acid group in a triazine ring. The dyes of the claims have neither. Accordingly, no technical basis, suggestion or motivation appears for combining the dyes disclosed in Gundlach (# US5776230) in some way with Baettig to achieve the chroma claimed.

The Official Action rejects claims 1-4 as obvious over Gundlach (#US 5788750). The rejection applies Gundlach as teaching a mixture of 0.5 to 15 wt% of Acid Yellow 17 and 0.5 to 15wt.% of Direct Yellow 132. Gundlach is cited for teaching ink having high chroma.

This rejection is respectfully traversed. This invention is a selection of inks which provide exceptional results. The broad range of dye mixtures disclosed in Gundlach (#US 5788750) do not teach that a limited selection would have exceptional properties. Nothing in the general range of Gundlach (# 5788750) is specific to the Direct Yellow 132 being at least about four time larger by weight than the Acid Yellow 17 as claimed. Nothing in Gundlach (# US5788750) teaches chroma of at least about 108.5 as claimed.

The Baettig reference is cited to teach yellow dyes of high chroma. But the yellow dyes of Baettig are simply different from the two dyes claimed. The structural formulas of the two dyes claimed, Direct Yellow 132 and Acid Yellow 17, are found on page 4 of the specification. A general description of the Baettig dyes is found at the top of column 3.

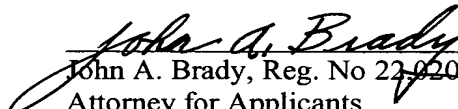
Notably, Baettig summarizes the dyes at column 2, lines 63-64 as having aminoalkylsulfonic acid group in a triazine ring. The dyes of the claims have neither. Accordingly, no technical basis, suggestion or motivation appears for combining the dyes disclosed in Gundlach (# US5778750) in some way with Baettig to achieve the chroma claimed.

In summary with respect to the foregoing rejections, Baettig has no teaching of achieving a high chroma in the manner described and claimed. As discussed in the immediately prior amendment, the specification details exceptionally good characteristics of the claimed inks. The limited range of the dye mixture described and claimed is consistent with these results not being obvious from any combination of a foregoing Gundlach reference and the Baettig reference.

Accordingly, reconsideration and allowance of all of claims 1-4, all of the pending claims, is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

**Sandra Helton McCain et al.**

  
John A. Brady, Reg. No 22,020  
Attorney for Applicants  
Lexmark International, Inc.  
Intellectual Property Law Dept.  
740 W. New Circle Road  
Lexington, KY 40550  
(859) 232-4785